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APPLICATION NO.]]	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/722,621	22,621 11/28/2000		Ken Kumakura	122.1424	5939
21171	7590	04/20/2005		EXAMINER	
STAAS &	HALSE	Y LLP	WU, XIAO MIN		
SUITE 700 1201 NEW	YORK A	VENUE, N.W.		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHING	ron, do	20005	2674		
				DATE MAILED: 04/20/2005	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/722,621	KUMAKURA ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	XIAO M. WU	2674					
The MAILING DATE of this communication app							
Period for Reply							
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1: after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing - earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply of within the statutory minimum of thirty (30 will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS acause the application to become ABAND	be timely filed) days will be considered timely. from the mailing date of this communication. ONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 D</u>	ecember 2004						
· _ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar		prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
	are pending in the application						
	Claim(s) <u>1-19,22-34,37,38,40-49 and 51-54</u> is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Claim(s) <u>1-19,22-34,37,38,40-49 and 51-54</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ acce		he Examiner					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct							
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex		• •					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 H S C & 44	9(a)_(d) or (f)					
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	priority under 35 0.5.C. § 11	e(a)-(u) or (r).					
1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents		cation No.					
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior							
application from the International Bureau		· ·					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not reco	eived.					
Attachment(s)							
1) Motice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Sumn Paper No(s)/Ma						
 2) Ποτίσε οτ Draπsperson's Patent Drawing Review (P10-948) 3) Πoformation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) 		nal Patent Application (PTO-152)					
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) 🔲 Other:						

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).
- 3. Claims 1-19, 22-34, 37-38, 40-49, 51-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagakubo (US Patent No. 5,757,343) in view of Tsuchida (US Patent No. 6,304,238)

As to claims 1, 17, 26, 40, Nagakubo discloses a display apparatus for displaying a color image, comprising: a detection portion detecting number of emissions or intensity of the emissions, of input primary color video signals (e.g. detecting the luminance model to mode 4 as shown in Fig. 2); adjusting amplitudes of the input primary color video signals in accordance with the detected number of emissions or the detected intensity of the emissions (see Figs. 6 and 7). It is noted that Nagakubo does not specifically disclose that the gain adjusting circuit

Art Unit: 2674

including a white balance adjusting section. Tsuchida is cited to teach a plasma device including a white balance adjusting section. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Nagakubo's gain adjusting circuit with the features of the white balance adjusting circuit as taught by Tsuchida so as to maintain a good color balance.

As to claims 2, 31, 41, Nagakubo discloses the detection portion detects the intensity from a display ratio of an image produced by the primary color video signals (see Fig. 2).

As to claims 3, 8, 42, Nagakubo discloses a control portion (Fig. 6) controlling the intensity from a display ratio of an image produced by the primary color video signals.

As to claims 4, 9, 14, 15, 27, 29, Tsuchida discloses the white balance correction portion and Nagakubo discloses a computing unit (5, Fig. 1) and a plurality of multipliers (see Fig. 6 of Nagakubo).

As to claims 5, 6, 10, 11, 16, 22, 28, 30, 37, Nagakubo discloses a storage unit (3, Fig. 4).

As to claims7, 32, 43, 44, Nagakubo discloses detecting the display current (e.g. total number of times of light emission, see Fig. 2).

As to claims 12, 13, 33, 45, 46, Nagakubo discloses detection portion detects the intensity from an external applied luminance adjusting input ((22, Fig. 4).

As to claim 18 and 25, Nagakubo discloses the display is a plasma display.

As to claims 19, 24, 34, 47, 48, 50-52, Nagakubo discloses output gray levels (R', G', B', Fig. 1) of images represented by the primary color video signals are adjusted in accordance with input gray levels (R, G, B, Fig. 6) of the image represented by the primary color video signals, thereby correcting the color balance which varies the intensity of the primary color video signals, wherein the display comprises: a first detection portion detecting the input gray levels of the

image represented by the primary color video signals (e.g. detecting the luminance model to mode 4 as shown in Fig. 2). It is noted that Nagakubo does not specifically disclose that the gain adjusting circuit including a white balance adjusting section. Tsuchida is cited to teach a plasma device including a white balance adjusting section. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified Nagakubo's gain adjusting circuit with the features of the white balance adjusting circuit as taught by Tsuchida so as to maintain a good color balance.

As to claims 23, 38, 49, Nagakubo discloses a second detection portion detecting a display ratio (e.g. different modes I-IV) with different ratios).

As to claims 53, 54, Nagakubo further discloses that the amplitude ratio between the primary color video signals is set in accordance with the intensity of the primary color video signals (Figs. 6 and 7).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19, 22-34, 37-38, 40-49, 51-54 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The US 5,943,032, 6,034,655, 6,741,227, 2004/0189551 are cited to teach a color correction for a plasma display.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to XIAO M. WU whose telephone number is 571 272-7761. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 am to 4:00 pm.

Application/Control Number: 09/722,621 Page 5

Art Unit: 2674

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, PATRICK EDOUARD, can be reached on 571 272-7603. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

x.w.

April 15, 2005

XIAO M. WU Primary Examiner Art Unit 2674